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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



REPORT

THE WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING (SOCMON) FOR COASTAL AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



5-7 November 2024
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

REPORT OF

**THE WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING
(SOCMON) FOR COASTAL AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

5–7 November 2024

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. REPORT	1
Annex 1. List of participants	8
Annex 2. Prospectus	9
Annex 3. Introduction	12
Annex 4. Data collection in Cambodia	18
Annex 5. SocMon for coastal resource management in Cambodia	22
Annex 6. The work in data collection and expectations	29
Annex 7. Overview and introduction to SocMon Process	31
Annex 8. Elements in SocMon Toolbox	40
Annex 9. SocMon indicators and variables	45
Annex 10. SEAFDEC Experience on using SocMon Methodology in Chumphon Province, Thailand	51
Annex 11. Group Exercise	56
Annex 12. Evaluation	60



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INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



Report of
The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and
Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia
5–7 November 2024
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

I. Introduction

1. The “Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia” was conducted from 5 to 7 November 2024 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. This workshop was part of a human resources development program, support from the U.S. Department of the Interior’s International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP), aimed to introduce the SocMon guidelines and enhance knowledge of fisheries officers responsible for socioeconomic data collection attended by 15 fishery officers (male 13, female 2) from the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia, focusing on the socioeconomic aspects and data collection of small-scale fisheries with lead session by two SEAFDEC/TD staff served as resource persons. The list of participants appear as **Annex 1**.

2. The objective of this workshop were 1) To introduce the socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) methodology to SEAFDEC Member Countries, 2) To strengthen capacity of SEAFDEC/TD in transferring knowledge on socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) 3) To provide hands-on training on the application of the SocMon methodology in coastal and small-scale fisheries management and 4) To foster collaboration and networking among Member Countries for continued support and knowledge sharing in socioeconomic monitoring. The prospectus appear as **Annex 2**.

3. The workshop was opened by *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, he extended a warm welcome to all participants and emphasized the importance of data collection. He highlighted the projects in Cambodia aimed towards promoting data collection, primarily concentrating on fisheries data obtained from commercial fishing vessels, especially trawlers. However, there remains a lack of necessary economic and social data for informed policy decision-making. Therefore, this workshop served as an important opportunity to enhance the capacity of fisheries officers in data collection and apply it in the project and program appropriate with Cambodia’s context.

4. The introduction of workshop objective and program was presented by *Ms. Thanyalak Suasi* from SEAFDEC/TD. She mentioned on the background of this workshop that aimed to enhance knowledge and strengthen capacity on Socioeconomic Monitoring assessment through introduce the SocMon guideline to SEAFDEC member countries, starting with Cambodia as a pilot site. The workshop composed of lecture session to transfer knowledge on SocMon methodologies and group discussion, and practical exercises, involving 15 fisheries officers from Fisheries Administration, Cambodia. The expected outcome that the participants can apply SocMon methodology in their work. The presentation appear as **Annex 3**.

II. OVERVIEW OF DATA COLLECTION PROCESS IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN CAMBODIA

Data collection in small-scale fisheries in Cambodia (by *Dr. Lieng Sopha*)

5. The Socioeconomic data collection for small-scale fisheries was presented by *Dr. Lieng Sopha*, Director of Community Fisheries Development Department, Fisheries Administration (FIA), Cambodia, the socioeconomic status of coastal and small-scale fisheries is a key indicator in Cambodia's National Plan, as well as in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) and Fisheries Administration (FiA) plans for monitoring poverty reduction. The MAFF has set progress indicators for catch rates and fisher income, while the Community Fisheries Development Department (CFDD) is responsible for conducting socioeconomic studies as outlined in a sub-decree. He emphasized that the socioeconomic monitoring assessment workshop could strengthen future efforts on the socioeconomic aspects of small-scale fisheries (SSF). His presentation appear as **Annex 4**.

Monitor the socioeconomic conditions of communities in coastal areas (by *Dr. Chea Tharith*)

6. *Dr. Chea Tharith* from Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Cambodia presented on the Monitor the socioeconomic conditions of communities in coastal areas, focused on gillnet and trawl fisheries, the objectives are assessing the livelihood, income levels, and production of fishing households. The data collection was conducted from June to December 2023, included the indicators on household demographics, asset ownership, fishing practices, and economic activities. Results highlighted the annual production, income and fishing cost from fishing operation, as well as the economic challenges faced by coastal fishers. Sampling methods involved stratified sampling and questionnaires design. The finding from this study found that gillnet fishing in coastal areas is highly productive, contributing significantly to income stability and the livelihoods of the fishing communities. His presentation appear as **Annex 5**.

Discussion on data collection in Cambodia

7. The participants were divided into three groups to discuss data collection in Cambodia related to their work. The results of the group discussions can be summarized as focusing on various aspects of fishing communities, including traditional fishing activities, aquaculture practices, alternative livelihoods such as eco-tourism, and social relationships within fishing communities. The discussions also examined the overall status and development potential of these fisheries, highlighting economic sustainability and opportunities within fishing communities.

8. In addition, the participants discussed their expectations for the workshop, focusing on the improving data collection tools and methodologies, particularly through the use of SocMon frameworks, to better support and monitor the socioeconomic aspects of fishing communities. This included enhancing tools for socioeconomic data collection, improving institutional collaboration, and fostering collaborative learning to deepen their understanding of relevant socioeconomic issues. Ultimately, they aimed to create effective tools for comprehensive data gathering. The results of group discussion appear as **Annex 6**.

III. OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION TO SOCMON PROCESS

9. The overview and introduction to SocMon process was presented by *Ms. Thanyalak S.*, she briefed on the background of the Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management (SocMon) which is a global initiative to monitor and assess the socioeconomic conditions of coastal communities, aim to understand how people interact with coral reefs and to provide useful information about the health and changes in these ecosystems. SocMon offers tools and guidelines for collecting information include social and economic factors, and informing policy decisions, to improve both human well-being and ecological health supporting sustainable coastal management. SocMon produced various manual and guidelines, this workshop focused on the regional guidelines for Southeast Asia which was published in 2003. Her presentation appear as **Annex 7**.

IV. ELEMENT IN SOCMON TOOLBOX

10. Moreover, the SocMon Toolbox was introduced in the workshop as a set of methods designed to help understand the livelihoods of people who depend on coastal resources by analysing social and economic factors that impact these communities. The SocMon methodology, also explained to participants, covers various types of data both quantitative and qualitative that can be gathered from sources such as secondary data, key informant interviews, household interviews, and focus groups. Visualization techniques can enhance data collection in focus groups by actively involving local community members in the process (**Annex 7**).

11. *Ms. Rattana Tiaye*, Fisheries Management Scientist, introduced the visualization tools which included Mapping, Seasonal Calendar, Historical Timeline, and Venn diagram. The tools play an essential role in enhancing shared learning, fostering community engagement, and making knowledge more accessible and tangible. These tools provide the information on historical changes, understand resource use, including community demographics, infrastructure, activities, and the governance. By involving diverse community members, such as fishers, women's groups, and the elderly, these visual aids empower collective learning, support informed decision-making, and ultimately contribute to building resilience and adaptability within communities. The participants practiced using visualization tools that make them more understanding on these tools. Her presentation is provided in **Annex 8**.

V. SOCMON INDICATORS & VARIABLES

12. The indicators of SocMon are essential tools for effectively gathering and analysing social and economic data within communities. The various factors from Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) and Household Interview (H) can facilitate to assess during the interviews. *Ms. Rattana T.* clarified on the how importance of each indicator (Her presentation is provided in **Annex 9**). SocMon indicators facilitate a comprehensive understanding of community dynamics and their impact on resource management. This systematic collection and analysis of data is critical for informed decision-making, fostering stakeholder engagement, and enhancing community-based resource management strategies.

VI. SEAFDEC EXPERIENCES ON USING SOCMON METHODOLOGY IN CHUMPHON PROVINCE, THAILAND

13. *Ms. Thanyalak S.* presented on the experience of SEAFDEC using SocMon Methodology during conducting the training and field practice in Chumphon Province Thailand, focusing on Ban Thong Krog Village that aimed to monitor changes within fishing communities after conducting demography survey in last ten years. Data collection involved community engagement, with key informant interviews and focus group discussions using visualization tools such as maps and seasonal calendars. A data validation meeting with the community was conducted to ensure the accuracy and relevance of findings. Then, the report preparation was introduced as a means to effectively communicate the results. Her presentation is provided in **Annex 10**.

VII. GROUP EXERCISE ON SOCMON INDICATORS: PLANNING ON GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND INDICATORS

14. The participants were divided into two groups to develop goal, objectives, and indicators. The goal of **Group 1** focused on the research of aquaculture, with specific objective were “Study on seabass cage culture cost and its profit”. The indicator included the geographical community demographic, good and services, risks, and management activities in both key informant interviews and household interviews. Besides, the group also provided the method used for data collection and the guide for questionnaires.

15. The workshop discussed and suggested to include the opportunity cost such as own labor and depreciation of assets. As well as the indicators on the attitudes and perceptions should be consideration according to recommend the decision-maker policy or manager to support or develop the benefit to cage culture group. Besides, the climate change is also affected to the cage culture such as the level of salinity and temperature. It needed to find the resolutions to deal with these effects to cage culture in order to build resilience communities.

16. **Group 2** focused on the goal of development of coastal and inland small-scale fisheries in Cambodia, which objectives were “1) to strengthen registration of community fisheries and 2) to strengthen of community fisheries”. The group started with the key informant interviews by focus on the demographic and community fisheries (CFi) activities together with the historical timeline to know the background of the CFi. Besides, the key stakeholders were identified to involve in the development plan. The workshop also suggested to think more about the indicators on the attitude and perceptions of the CFi members on awareness of the rules and regulations, resource use, and participation in community which can help fishery officers or manager deeply understanding their situation and attitude. The result of group exercises is available in **Annex 11**.

VIII. WORKSHOP WRAP-UP AND EVALUATION

17. The participants provided the future workplan related to socioeconomic data collection which could apply SocMon methodology to their work including the recommendations. The participants intend to apply the SocMon (Sociological Monitoring) framework to enhance sustainable fisheries resource management and community resilience in coastal areas, the research focus on blue swimming crab fisheries. The goal is to integrate SocMon into the management process by developing a Standard

Operating Procedure (SOP) for a SocMon Toolbox, which will be used in coastal research. This tool will support the collection and analysis of socioeconomic and biological data, enabling a better understanding of the social dynamics affecting fisheries and livelihoods. Ongoing studies will refine the application of SocMon, with a clear objective to incorporate its methodologies into daily work practices for better management, community engagement, and sustainable resource use.

18. To strengthen the implementation of SocMon, it is recommended to promote regional training programs to enhance knowledge and facilitate experience sharing within the global SocMon network. Capacity building efforts should include comprehensive training sessions, workshops, and hands-on field practice, with a recommended duration of 5 days of training and 3–4 days of field practice. Technical and financial support for the SocMon process is crucial to ensure its success, along with efforts to expand its application to inland fisheries. Additionally, there is a need for more detailed guidance on SocMon report writing and the inclusion of more participants from other sectors to encourage a collaborative approach to sustainable fisheries management. This inclusive participation will enhance the effectiveness of SocMon by integrating a wider range of perspectives and expertise. The result as the table below:

Future work plan	Recommendations
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing coastal community resilience for sustainable livelihood fisheries resources management in CFi in coastal area 2. The study/research of fisher along the coastal area on “blue swimming crab” 3. Apply the knowledge for work 4. Create SOP-SocMon Toolbox 5. Apply the tool to coastal research 6. More study on SocMon 7. To create specific objective to research following SocMon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the Regional Training on SocMon to enhance knowledge and sharing experience with the SocMon global network 2. Promote capacity building on SocMon such as training and workshop including field practice and survey 3. The training on SocMon should be 5 days training and field practice 3–4 days 4. Technical and funding support for SocMon process 5. Facilitate/promote SocMon in inland fisheries 6. More contents and explanation on the SocMon report writing 7. More participants from other sectors

19. The results of pre-test and post-test show that all participants had higher score after finished the workshop. It means that the participants gain more knowledge and better understanding on SocMon methodology after the attending the training. The results of pre-test and post-test show as below:



20. The results of workshop evaluation found that 50% of participants rated (level 5) very much appreciated, 42.9% rated at good. More than 90% rated that SocMon is relevant and helpful with their work. The workshop was well prepared and organized, however, the lights and LCD display in the meeting room should be clearer. The additional comments included the workshop should be extended more days for training and field practice. The result of evaluation is shows in **Annex 12**.



Figure 1. The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, 5–7 November 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

List of participants

**The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and
Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia
5–7 November 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

NO.	Name	Organization	Email
1	Mr. Buoy Roitana	Deputy Director General of FiA	roitana@gmail.com
2	Dr. Leng Sopha	Director of CFDD	liengsopha@gmail.com
3	Mr. Ly Seyha	Chief of Marine biology	Sharkandraycambodia@gmail.com
4	Mr. Chea Tharith	DDG of MaFReDI	cheatharith88@gmail.com
5	Mr. Hok Seiha	IFReDI/FiA	hokseyha89@gmail.com
6	Mr. Pich Sereywath	Deputy Director of CFDD	serywathpich@gmail.com
7	Ms. Seang Chhorvy	Vice Chief CFDD	seangchhovy@gmail.com
8	Mr. Norm Langsin	Vice Chief, CFDD	Langsinn12@gmail.com
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13	Mr. Sorn Channorou	CFDD/FiA	norou99@gmail.com
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15	Mr. Soth Sobot	IFReDI/FiA	sothsobot3@gmail.com
16	Mr. Keo Thysou	IFReDI/FiA	Keothysou86@gmail.com
17	Mr. Hort Sitha	Officer of MaFReDI	hortsitha@gmail.com
18	Ms. Thanyalak Suasi	Fisheries Management Section Head	thanyalak@seafdec.org
19	Ms. Rattan Tiaye	Fisheries Management Scientist	rattana@seafdec.org



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Prospectus
**The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and
Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia**
5–7 November 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

I. Introduction

Socioeconomic considerations play a crucial role in supporting the development of local fisheries management plans. Socioeconomic studies are essential for understanding the well-being of fisheries stakeholders. These studies involve collecting baseline information to aid in the formulation of management plans. Furthermore, ongoing monitoring using indicators after project implementation is vital to evaluate the outcome and refine management plan/strategies. SEAFDEC/TD conducted the “Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia” on 18–28 March 2024. This training was part of a human resources development program, with funding support from the U.S. Department of the Interior’s International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP). The objective was to strengthen the capacity of the SEAFDEC/TD staff in monitoring and assessment focused on the socioeconomic context to support small-scale fisheries management and to apply these skills in SEAFDEC programs in the future.

Regarding the 46th Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee, the Committee supported the recommendations that SEAFDEC/TD should provide similar training to the Member Countries, especially for the activity titled “Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia”. In this connection, SEAFDEC/TD plans to conduct the “Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia” to enhance Member Countries’ understanding of socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) and its application in their respective coastal fisheries management plans. Cambodia has been selected as the first pilot site to introduce the SocMon guideline, as they are preparing to develop a research network on community fisheries and socioeconomic aspects for small-scale fisheries. Therefore, the data and information on both fisheries and socioeconomic are crucial for reducing poverty and improving community livelihoods.

Therefore, the “Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia” will be conducted from 5 to 7 November 2024 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The workshop aims to introduce the SocMon guidelines and enhance knowledge of fisheries officers responsible for socioeconomic data collection.

II. Objectives

- To introduce the socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) methodology to SEAFDEC Member Countries
- To strengthen capacity of SEAFDEC/TD in transferring knowledge on socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon)

- To provide hands-on training on the application of the SocMon methodology in coastal and small-scale fisheries management
- To foster collaboration and networking among Member Countries for continued support and knowledge sharing in socioeconomic monitoring

III. Expected outputs

- Increased knowledge and understanding of SocMon methodology
- Comprehensive Workshop Report

IV. Expected outcomes

- The participants could introduce the methodology of SocMon in their country
- The participants could apply SocMon methodology in their work

V. Participants

- Two (2) SEAFDEC/TD staff members serving as resource persons
- Fifteen (15) fishery officers from the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia, focusing on the socioeconomic aspects and data collection of small-scale fisheries

VI. Program

The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia will be conducted for three-days, including lectures and group exercises to practice the data collection using the SocMon methodology.

Tentative program		Remark
Day 1: Tuesday, 5 November 2024		
09:00–09:15	Registration of participants	
09:15–10:00	Session 1: Opening of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome speech by FiA - Opening speech by SEAFDEC/TD - Introduction of workshop objectives and program - Introduction of participants 	SEAFDEC/TD, FiA
10:00–10:30	<i>Coffee break and group photo</i>	
10:30–12:00	Session 2: Overview and introduction to SocMon process Session 3: Element in SocMon Toolbox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative & qualitative methods - Data sources – secondary, key informant, household, focus group - Using visual tools - Practicing using SocMon Toolbox 	SEAFDEC/TD
12:00–13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30–16:00	Session 3 (cont.): Element in SocMon Toolbox	SEAFDEC/TD

Day 2: Wednesday, 6 November 2024		
09:00–10:00	Session 4: SocMon indicator & variables - Key informant interviews/Secondary Sources - Household interviews - Observation	SEAFDEC/TD
10:00–10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:30–12:00	Session 5: Group exercise on SocMon indicator	SEAFDEC/TD, FiA
12:00–13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30–16:00	Session 6: SEAFDEC experience on using SocMon methodology	SEAFDEC/TD
Day 3: Thursday, 7 November 2024		
09:00–10:30	Session 7: Group work: Planning on Goals, Objectives, and Parameters of SocMon Exercise (<i>The participants will work in groups to create a data/information collection plan by identifying the goal, specific objectives, parameters/indicators, and methods, following the SocMon methodology, using a case study relevant to their work</i>)	SEAFDEC/TD, FiA
10:30–11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00–12:00	Session 8: Group presentation	Participants
12:00–13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30–15:00	Session 9: Workshop wrap up and way forward	SEAFDEC/TD, FiA
15:00–15:30	Session 10: Closing of the workshop	SEAFDEC/TD, FiA



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The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia

5–7 November 2024
Cambodia

USAID-DOI/ITAP Program

Introduction

- Human Development program for SEAFDEC (Training on SocMon in March 2024) supported by USAID DOI International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP)
 - To strengthen the capacity in monitoring and assessment focused on the socioeconomic context to support small-scale fisheries management
 - Recommendation: Provide the training on SocMon to SEAFDEC Member Countries (Cambodia is pilot site)
 - The workshop aims to introduce the SocMon guidelines and enhance knowledge of fisheries officers responsible for socioeconomic data collection
-



Objectives

- To introduce the socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) methodology to SEAFDEC Member Countries
 - To strengthen capacity of SEAFDEC/TD in transferring knowledge on socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon)
 - To provide hands-on training on the application of the SocMon methodology in coastal and small-scale fisheries management
 - To foster collaboration and networking among Member Countries for continued support and knowledge sharing in socioeconomic monitoring
-



Expected outputs

- Increased knowledge and understanding of SocMon methodology

Expected outcomes

- The participants could introduce the methodology of SocMon in their country
 - The participants could apply SocMon methodology in their work
-



Workshop on SocMon in Cambodia

Participants

- 15 Fisheries officers of FiA (HQ & Marine institute)
- Resource persons
 - 2 SEAFDEC/TD staff (Thanyalak & Rattana)
 - FiA

• 3 Days workshop: Lecture & Group Work

Program

Day 1: Tuesday, 5 November 2024	
09:00–09:15	Registration of participants
09:15–10:00	Session 1: Opening of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Opening speech by FiA- Introduction of participants- Introduction of workshop objectives and program
10:00–10:30	Coffee break and group photo
10:30–11:00	Session 2: Overview of data collection process in small-scale fisheries in Cambodia <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Data collection in small-scale fisheries in Cambodia- Group discussion on data collection in Cambodia

Program

Day 1: Tuesday, 5 November 2024

11:00–12:00	Session 3: Overview and introduction to SocMon process Session 4: Element in SocMon Toolbox <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Quantitative & qualitative methods- Data sources – secondary, key informant, household, focus group
12:00–13:30	Lunch
13:30–16:00	Session 4 (cont.): Element in SocMon Toolbox <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Using visual tools- Practicing using SocMon Toolbox

Program

Day 2: Wednesday, 6 November 2024

09:00–10:00	Session 5: SocMon indicator & variables <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Key informant interviews/Secondary Sources- Household interviews- Observation
10:00–10:30	Coffee break
10:30–12:00	Session 6: SEAFDEC experiences on using SocMon methodology in Chumphon Province, Thailand
12:00–13:30	Lunch
13:30–16:00	Session 7: Group exercise on SocMon indicator: Planning on Goals, Objectives, and Parameters of SocMon Exercise

Program

Day 3: Thursday, 7 November 2024	
09:00–09:30	Session 7 (cont.): Group exercise on SocMon indicator: Planning on Goals, Objectives, and Parameters of SocMon Exercise
09:30–12:00	Session 8: Group presentation
12:00–13:30	Lunch
13:30–15:00	Session 9: Workshop wrap up and way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Group discussion on the future plan for SocMon- Workshop wrap up and evaluation
15:00–15:30	Session 10: Closing of the workshop

Session 2: Overview of data collection process in small-scale fisheries in Cambodia



Group discussion on data collection in Cambodia

- Divide participants into three groups
- Write on the paper about
 - Your present work related to Socioeconomic data collection
 - What is your expectations from this workshop?
- Summary in your group and present

Work in Data collection	Expectations

The Workshop on Introduction of Socio-economic Monitoring (SocMon) for
Coastal and Small-Scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia

5–7 November 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Data collection in Small Scale Fisheries

Lieng Sopha CFDD

- Socio-economic for Coastal and Small-Scale Fisheries is indicator in National Plan, Plan of MAFF and FiA for indicator and monitoring poverty reduction
- the progress indicator of catch and income of fisher in MAFF Cambodia
- CFDD has the role and responsibility in sub decree on socio economic study.
- Ministry of inspection has audited this role recently
- Good opportunity SEAFDEC support this workshop
- this enable us to work on socio-economic of SSF in the future.

Sustainable community fisheries management: a case in Cambodia

Sopha Lieng¹, Nobuyuki Yagi¹ and Hiroe Ishihara¹
¹The University of Tokyo

Abstract

In Cambodia, fisheries are predominantly small-scale, utilizing almost the entire inland waters. The livelihoods of millions of rural people depend greatly on fisheries and fisheries-related activities. In 2001, small-scale fishers were granted new user rights with the revised legal framework from the Cambodian government to fish in their exclusive fishing zones, which would improve their livelihood and encourage participation in sustainable fisheries management. In total, 516 community fisheries (CFI) have been established throughout inland and marine waters. There are only 39 CFI in the coastal area. This study presents the case of Koh Keo CFI in Tonle Sap floodplain, Kampong Chhnang Province. Despite some challenges in the implementation of CFI management, it is the way toward maintaining sustainable fisheries and an equitable distribution of fishery resources. Community fishers play very important roles in fisheries management and conservation. The study also discussed the impact new user rights had on community fishers and their livelihood.

FishCounts – Increasing the visibility of small-scale fisheries in Cambodia's national planning

Camille Bann and Lieng Sopha

Working Paper
 May 2020

Fishery
 Fisheries, Aquaculture and Trade Fisheries, Freshwater Fisheries



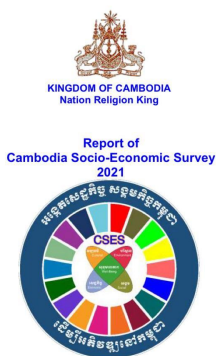
About the authors
 Dr Camille Bann is an economist with 20 years of experience in rural research management and sustainable development. Areas of interest include the evolution of aquaculture systems, small-scale and community fisheries, and the challenges of sustainable management of inland fisheries.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF FISH IN CAMBODIA AND VALUE ADDED ALONG THE TRADE CHAIN

Guillaume MILLE
 HAP Navy
 LEENG Nab

Citation:
 Mille G., Hap N., Lieng N. 2016 Economic value of fish in Cambodia and value added along the trade chain. Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute Fisheries Administration and WorldFish, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. 62 pp.

Key words:
 Socioeconomics – fisheries sector – market prices – variability



Section 2: Demographic characteristics

- 2.1. Population studied in the survey
- 2.2 Urban-rural distribution of population
- 2.3 Sex Composition
- 2.4 Distribution of households by residence and domain
- 2.5 Population by marital status
- 2.6 Population by ethnicity
- 2.7 Birth registration

- 3.5 Drinking water
- 3.6 Sanitation facilities
- 3.7 Hand washing facilities
- 3.8 Energy sources for lighting and cooking

Section 4: Agriculture

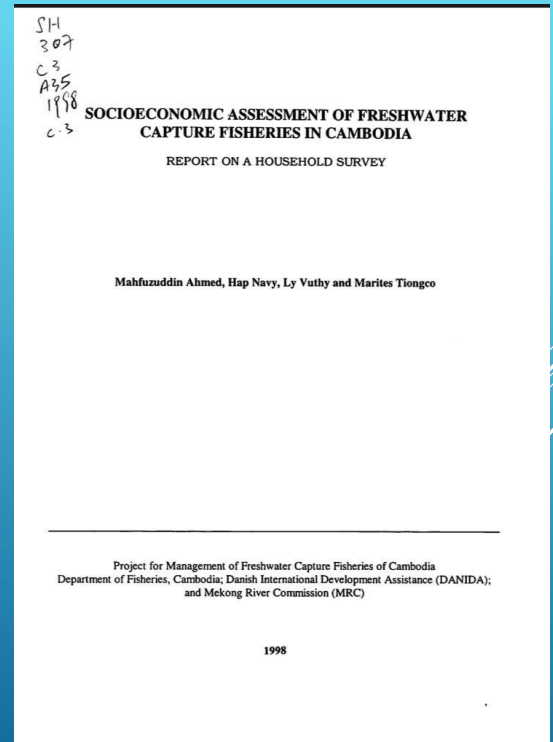
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Land ownership
- 4.3 Crop production
- 4.4 Cost of cultivation of crops
- 4.5 Livestock and poultry
- 4.6 Fish cultivation and fishery
- 4.7 Forestry and hunting

Section 6: Labour Force

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Definitions
- 6.3 Labour force (currently active population)
- 6.4 Education level of labour force
- 6.5 Employment status
- 6.6 Employment by occupation
- 6.7 Employment by industry
- 6.8 Wage employment of women
- 6.9 Child labour

The study on Socio Economic so far

- Objectives
- Methodology And Data Collection
 - Sampling Methods
 - Selection of fishing communes ,Selection of sample households
- Data Collection and Training
- Database and Data Processing
- Variables and Analysis



Profile of the Households

1. Demographic characteristics
 2. Occupational profile
- B. Housing and Basic Facilities
- C. Role of Women
- D. Ownership of Land, Livestock and Trees
- E. Access to Common Property Resources
- F. Ownership of Assets and Professional Equipment
- H. Consumption and Expenditure
- I. Borrowing and Lending Activities
- J. Fishing and Fishing Related Activities
- K. Fish Marketing System

- G. Annual Production and Income
- H. Consumption and Expenditure
- I. Borrowing and Lending Activities
- J. Fishing and Fishing Related Activities
- K. Fish Marketing System

From the Training workshop

Questionnaire have developed for

-Inland SSF

-Coastal SSF

I wish a successful workshop!

វិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវនិងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជលផលសមុទ្រ

ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គមអ្នកនេសាទអ្នកអូស នៅតាមតំបន់ឆ្នេរ

សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការណែនាំអំពីការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម (SocMon) សម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្រងជលផលឌីផ្យុយស៊ីតូតូច (លក្ខណៈ: គ្រួសារ) តាមតំបន់ឆ្នេរនៅប៉ែកអាស៊ីភាគឦសាន
ថ្ងៃទី ៥-៧ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

បណ្ឌិត ជា ថារិទ្ធ អនុប្រធានវិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវនិងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជលផលសមុទ្រ
លោកលី សីហា ប្រធានការិយាល័យជីវសាស្ត្រ

មាតិកា
សេចក្តីផ្តើម:
វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ:
លទ្ធផល
សន្និដ្ឋាន

សេចក្តីផ្តើម:

ផ្អែកតាមរបាយការណ៍ជំរឿនទូកនេសាទសមុទ្រឆ្នាំ២០១៨ កម្ពុជាមានទូកនេសាទអ្ននអូសសរុបចំនួន ១៥៦៩គ្រឿង ក្នុងនោះ ខេត្តកែប៦៣គ្រឿង ស្មើ៥៩ម្ចាស់ កំពត៣២៣គ្រឿង ស្មើ៣០០ម្ចាស់ ព្រះសីហនុ៨៥៤គ្រឿង ស្មើ៧៨៤ម្ចាស់ និងខេត្តកោះកុង ៣២៩គ្រឿង ស្មើ២៩២ម្ចាស់។ ក្នុងចំណោមទូកនេសាទអ្ននអូសទាំង១ ៥៦៩គ្រឿង មានទូកប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនគោយន្តកម្លាំងក្រោម ៤០សេះ ប្រវែងទូកខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រចំនួន១១២០គ្រឿង និងទូកប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំង៩០សេះឡើង ប្រវែងទូកវែងជាង១២ ម៉ែត្រចំនួន៤៤៩គ្រឿង ដូចបង្ហាញក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

ស្ថិតិទូកនេសាទអ្ននអូស នៅខេត្តកំបង់ឆ្នេរ (ជំរឿន ២០១៨)

ខេត្ត	ចំនួនទូកអ្ននអូស	ចំនួនទូកអ្ននអូសខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ	ចំនួនទូកអ្ននអូសវែងជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ	ចំនួនម្ចាស់ទូក	ផ្សេងៗ
កោះកុង	៣២៩	១៦៧	១៦២	២៩២	
ព្រះសីហនុ	៨៥៤	៥៧៩	២៧៥	៧៨៤	
កំពត	៣២៣	៣១១	១២	៣០០	
កែប	៦៣	៦៣	០	៥៩	
សរុបរួម	១៥៦៩	១១២០	៤៤៩	១៤៣៥	

វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ:

ចំនួនសំណាក: Gross Estimation for Sample Size,
Stratified Sampling
Questionnaire design



វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ

ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យសម្រាប់ពីខែមិថុនា ដល់ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ ធ្វើឡើងនៅទីតាំងឡើងផលនេសាទចំនួន៨ ដោយមានកន្លែងឡើងនេសាទ
ចំនួន២ នៅខេត្តតាមតំបន់ឆ្នេរនីមួយៗ សរុបចំនួន៣៥២១១។



លទ្ធផល

ទូកនេសាទអ្នកអូសខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ (គ.ក្រ/ជើង/ថ្ងៃ)

ខេត្ត	ចំនួនសំណាក	ចំនួនថ្ងៃនេសាទ	ផលនេសាទសរុប(គ.ក្រ)	មធ្យមភាគផលនេសាទ(គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ)	ផ្សេងៗ
កោះកុង	១៨	១៨	៩៨៥,៥	៥៤,៧៥	
ព្រះសីហនុ	១៧	១៧	៩៧៨,៥	៥៧,៥៧	
កំពត	២៤	២៤	៧៨០,២៤	៣២,៥១	
កែប	២៧	២៧	៨៤៣,៣៥	៣១,២៤	
សរុបរួម	៨៦	៨៦	៣៥៨៧,៥៩	៤១,៧១	

ប្រភេទផលនេសាទ និងតម្លៃផលនេសាទ

ជាមធ្យមទូកនេសាទអ្នកអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនគោយន្តកម្លាំងក្រោម៤០សេះ មានប្រវែងខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ ចេញនេសាទក្នុង១ជើងមានរយៈ

ពេល១ថ្ងៃ ចាប់បានប្រភេទផលនេសាទដូចតារាងខាងក្រោម៖

ប្រភេទត្រី	ទំងន់(គ.ក្រ)	ទំងន់(គ.ក្រ)%	តម្លៃរៀល(គ.ក្រ)	តម្លៃសរុប(រៀល)
ត្រីចម្រុះ	១០	២៩	២០០០	២០០០០
មីក	៥	១៥	១៥០០០	៧៥០០០
បង្កា	១៥	៤៤	២៥០០០	៣៧៥០០០
ក្តាមសេះ	៤	១២	២២០០០	៨៨០០០
ចំណូលសរុប	៣៤	១០០		៥៥៨០០០

ចំណាយនិងចំណូលពីការនេសាទដោយទូកនេសាទអ្នកអូសប្រវែងទូកខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ

១-ចំនួនកម្មករ (អ្នកនេសាទ ឬកូនដៃ) រួមទាំងម្ចាស់នៅលើនាវា	១-២ នាក់	
២-បរិមាណប្រេងឥន្ធនៈដែលបានប្រើក្នុង១ដំណើរការនិងតម្លៃប្រេងក្នុង១លីត្រ	៦០លីត្រ	៤ ៥០០រៀល/លីត្រ
៣-បរិមាណប្រេងអិលដែលបានប្រើក្នុង១ជើងនេសាទនិងតម្លៃប្រេងក្នុង១លីត្រ	០.៣លីត្រ	១ ៤០០០រៀល/លីត្រ
៤-តម្លៃទឹកកកដែលបានទិញយកប្រើក្នុងនាវា	២ ០០០រៀល	
៥-ចំណាយផ្សេងៗទៀត សរុប	៣០ ០០០រៀល	
៦-ប្រាក់បៀវត្សសម្រាប់កម្មករ	៤០ ០០០រៀល/អ្នកនេសាទ/ថ្ងៃ	
៧-ប្រាក់បៀវត្សន៍ មេដៃ ឬតែកុង	៦០ ០០០រៀល/ប្រធានឬតែកុង/ថ្ងៃ	
ចំណាយសរុប៖ ៤០៣ ២០០រៀល		
ប្រាក់ចំណេញ៖ ៥៥៨ ០០០-៤០៣ ២០០	១៥៤ ៨០០ រៀល	

ផលនេសាទអ្នកអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំង៩០សេះឡើងវិញជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ (គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ)

ជាទូទៅទូកនេសាទអ្នកអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំង៩០សេះឡើងវិញប្រវែងទូកវែងជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ នៅព្រះសីហនុចេញនេសាទក្នុង១ជើងមានរយៈពេលជាមធ្យម៥-៦ថ្ងៃ និងខេត្តកោះកុងចេញនេសាទក្នុង១ជើងមានរយៈពេលជាមធ្យម១០-១៧ថ្ងៃ។ ខេត្តកែបនិងខេត្តកំពត ភាគច្រើនជាទូកនេសាទខ្នាតតូចប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនគោយន្ត ប្រវែងទូកខ្លីជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ ពុំមានទូកនេសាទអ្នកអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡាននោះទេ។ ផលនេសាទជាមធ្យមចំនួន៧៩៣គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ ក្នុងនោះខេត្តកោះកុងចំនួន២៦១គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ និងព្រះសីហនុចំនួន៥៣២គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ

ខេត្ត	ចំនួនសំណាក់	ចំនួនថ្ងៃនេសាទ	ផលនេសាទសរុប(គ.ក្រ)	មធ្យមភាគផលនេសាទ(គ.ក្រ/ថ្ងៃ)	ផ្សេងៗ
កោះកុង	៣៤	៥៨៦	១៥៣,០២៥	២៦១	
ព្រះសីហនុ	២៣	១២៦	៦៧,០៤៨	៥៣២	
សរុបរួម	៥៧	៧១២	២២០,០៧៣	៧៩៣	

ប្រភេទផលនេសាទ និងតម្លៃផលនេសាទទូកនេសាទអូសអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំងលើស៩០សេះ

ជាទូទៅទូកនេសាទអូសអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំង៩០សេះឡើង ប្រវែងទូកវែងជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ ចេញនេសាទក្នុង១ជើងមានរយៈពេលជាមធ្យម៥-៦ថ្ងៃ ចាប់បានប្រភេទផលនេសាទដូចតារាងខាងក្រោម៖

ប្រភេទត្រី	ទំងន់(គ.ក្រ)	ទំងន់(គ.ក្រ)%	តម្លៃរៀល(គ.ក្រ)	តម្លៃសរុប(រៀល)
ត្រីចម្រុះ	១ ៣០០	៦៨	១ ៧០០	២ ២១០ ០០០
មីក	២០០	១១	២១ ០០០	៤ ២០០ ០០០
បង្កា	១០០	៥	១ ៦០០០	១ ៦០០ ០០០
ត្រីជី	៣០០	១៦	៧០០	២១០ ០០០
ចំណូលសរុប	១ ៩០០	១០០		៨ ២២០ ០០០

ចំណាយ និងចំណូលពីការនេសាទដោយទូកនេសាទអូសអូសប្រើម៉ាស៊ីនឡានកម្លាំង៩០សេះឡើងប្រវែងទូកវែងជាង១២ម៉ែត្រ។

១-ចំនួនកម្មករ (អ្នកនេសាទ ឬកូនដៃ) (រួមទាំងប្រធាន ឬមេដៃ ឬម្ចាស់)នៅលើទូក	៤-៥ នាក់	
២-បរិមាណប្រេងឥន្ធនៈដែលបានប្រើក្នុង១ដំណើរការ និងតម្លៃប្រេងក្នុង១លីត្រ	១ ០០០លីត្រ	៣ ៥០០រៀល/លីត្រ
៣-បរិមាណប្រេងអីលដែលបានប្រើក្នុង១ដំណើរការ និងតម្លៃប្រេងក្នុង១លីត្រ	១លីត្រ	១៤ ០០០រៀល/លីត្រ
៤-តម្លៃទឹកកកដែលបានទិញយកប្រើក្នុងទូក	៨០០ ០០០រៀល	
៥-ចំណាយផ្សេងៗទៀត សរុប	៤០ ០០០រៀល	
៦-ប្រាក់បៀវត្សន៍សម្រាប់កម្មករ ឬកូនដៃទូកធម្មតា	៤០ ០០០រៀល/អ្នកនេសាទ ឬកម្មករ ឬកូនដៃ/ថ្ងៃ	
៧-ប្រាក់បៀវត្សន៍សម្រាប់ប្រធានទូក ឬមេដៃ ឬតែកុង	៦០ ០០០រៀល/ប្រធានទូក ឬមេដៃ ឬតែកុង/ថ្ងៃ	
ចំណាយសរុប៖ ៦ ៤១៤ ០០០រៀល		
ប្រាក់ចំណេញ៖ ៨ ២២០ ០០០-៦ ៤១៤ ០០០	១ ៨០៦ ០០០ រៀល	

សន្និដ្ឋាន

ទូកនេសាទអន្តរកម្មសម្រើម៉ាស៊ីនគោយន្តកម្លាំងក្រោម៤០សេះ ប្រវែងទូកខ្លីជាងម៉ែត្រ អាចរកចំណូលបានជាមធ្យម ពី១១០ ០០០រៀលទៅ១៥០ ០០០រៀល/ថ្ងៃ។ ផលនេសាទប្រចាំថ្ងៃបានបង្ហាញថា ធនធានត្រីក្នុងដែននេសាទស មុន្រៃខេត្តតំបន់ឆ្នេរមានស្ថានភាពល្អក្នុងការធ្វើនេសាទនិងផ្គត់ផ្គង់ជីវភាពរស់នៅប្រជានេសាទបានល្អប្រសើរ។

ស្វែងអង្កេត

The work in data collection and expectations

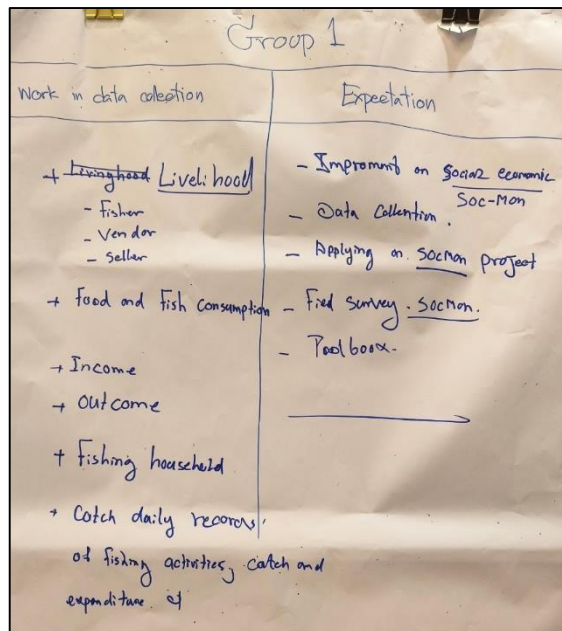
Group 1

Work in Data Collection:

1. Livelihood data: Includes information on fishers, vendors, and sellers.
2. Food and fish consumption data within the community.
3. Income and outcome data related to fishing households.
4. Catch and daily records of fishing activities, catch amounts, and associated expenditures.

Expectations:

1. Improvement in socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) capabilities.
2. Data collection.
3. Application of SocMon projects for socioeconomic data.
4. Field surveys using SocMon methodologies.
5. Understanding on SocMon Toolbox.



Conclusion: Group 1 aimed to collect comprehensive socioeconomic and livelihood data from the fisheries community. They expected improved data collection tools and methodologies, particularly using SocMon frameworks, to better support and monitor socioeconomic aspects within fishing communities.

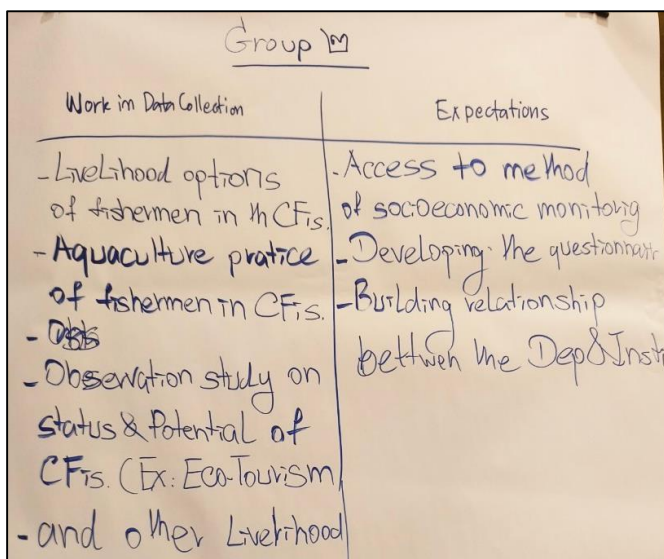
Group 2

Work in Data Collection:

1. Livelihood options of fishers in community fisheries.
2. Aquaculture practices of fishers in community fisheries.
3. Observation studies on the status and potential of community fisheries, such as eco-tourism
4. Other livelihoods.

Expectations:

1. Access to methods of socioeconomic monitoring.



2. Developing questionnaires to collect relevant data.
3. Building relationships between departments and institutions to enhance collaboration.

Conclusion: Group 2 aimed to gather comprehensive data on the livelihoods and practices of fishers within community fisheries while expecting enhanced tools for socioeconomic data collection and improved institutional collaboration.

Group 3

Work in Data Collection:

1. Relationship between people, especially within the fishing community.
2. Livelihood data.
3. Income and expenditure patterns of people/fishermen.

Expectations:

1. Experience sharing from each other's experiences.
2. Knowledge exploration in socioeconomics.
3. Building relationships.
4. Developing a questionnaire.

Group 2

Work in data collection	Expectation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship between between human and human - Livelihood - Income & expense of people/fishermen - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience sharing from each other among the researcher - Explore the knowledge on Socioeconomic - Building relationship - Developing the questionnaire.

Conclusion: Group 3 focused on socioeconomic factors and interpersonal relationships within the fishing community. They aimed to foster collaborative learning, enhance their understanding of relevant socioeconomic issues, and create effective tools for comprehensive data gathering.

Overview and introduction to SocMon process

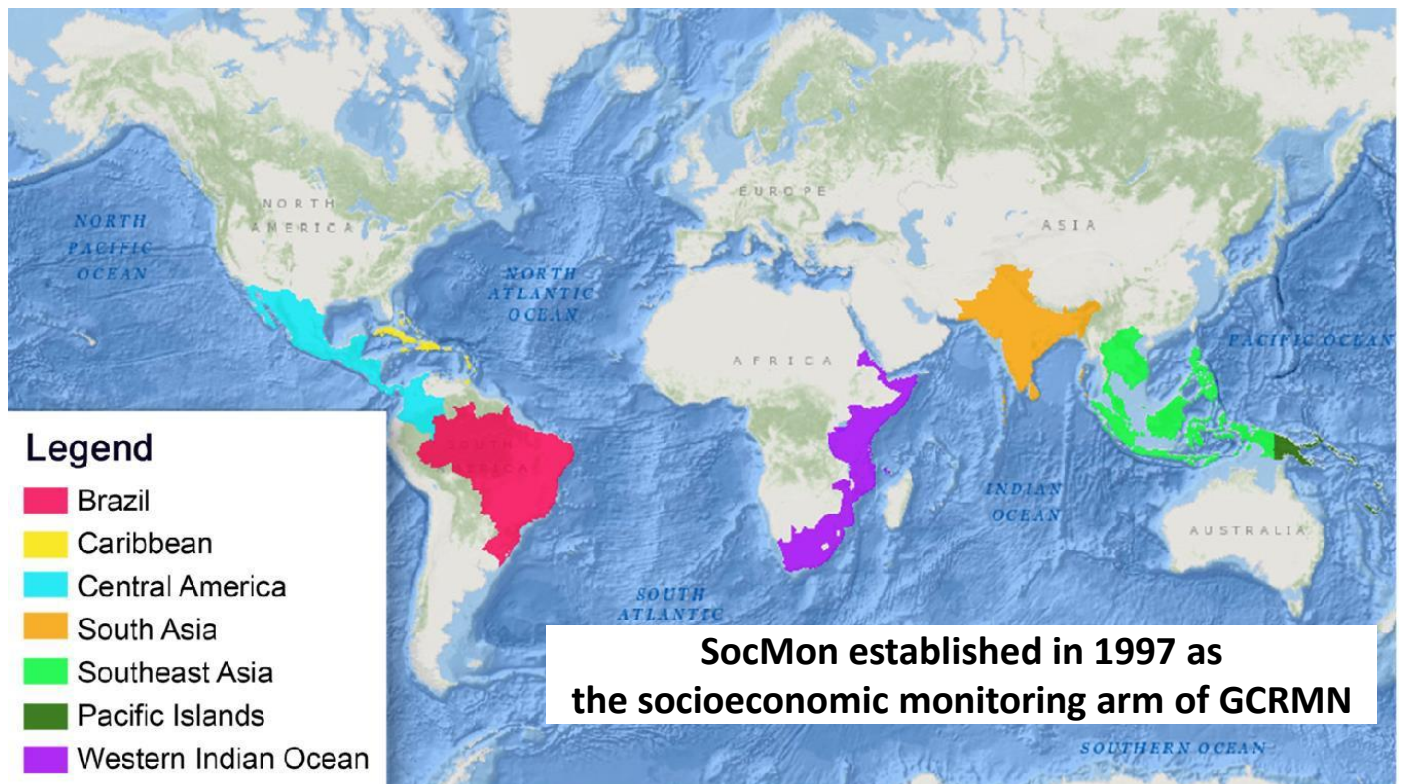
The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, 5-7 November 2024, Cambodia

Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management (SocMon)

- An international initiative to monitor and assess the socioeconomic conditions of coastal communities
- Established by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) in 1997
- Tools and guidelines on how to conduct socioeconomic monitoring for coastal managers better understand and incorporate the socioeconomic context into coastal management programs, implemented at the global and regional levels.
- answering management questions and informing policy decisions, to improve both human wellbeing and ecological health.

Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management (SocMon)

VDO: <https://youtu.be/wGB24zx7sBM>



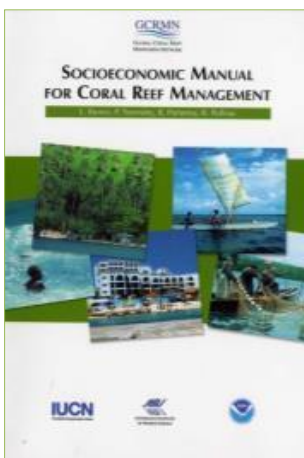
Highlights

Local community involvement to address coastal management issues

- 145 assessments in 42 countries
- > 21,000 surveys and interviews
- Approximately 700 people trained in SocMon
- 134 publications



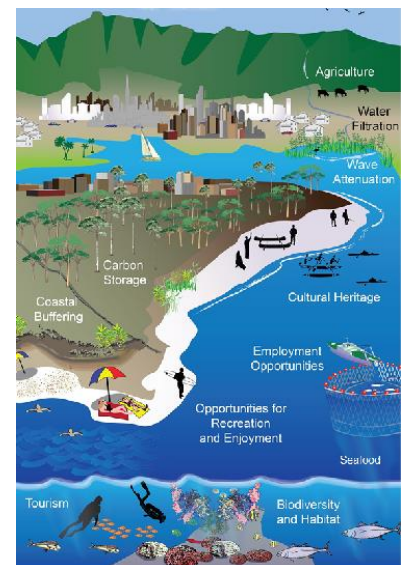
SocMon field manual and Guidelines



Why is SocMon important?

People are Part of the Ecosystem

- Social science is critical to
 - Understanding human behavior: people's role in the use, management, and protection of coastal resources
 - Representing their rights, cultures, values, and livelihoods
 - Achieving better conservation outcomes for **ecosystem services** and **human well-being**
- Humans may be threats, but they are also benefactors and part of the solution

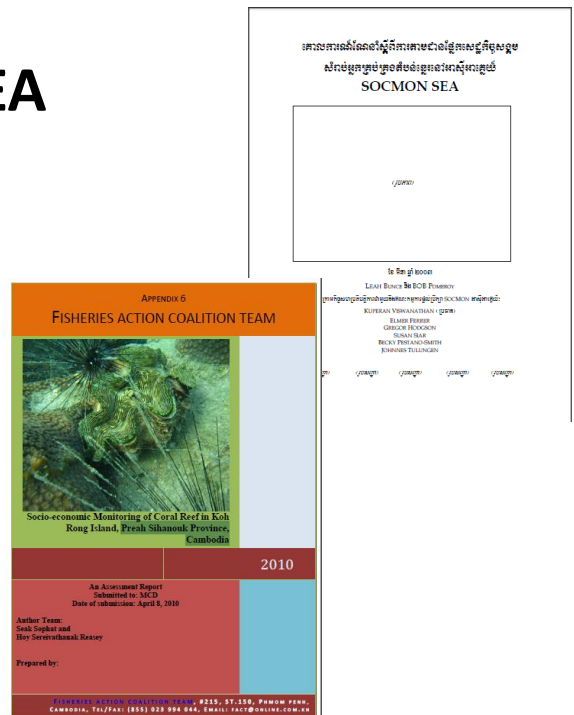


Socioeconomic monitoring – understanding people

- People as diverse individuals with different personal characteristics
 - Women / men
 - Young / middle-aged / old
 - Ethnic group
 - Religious group
- People as groups – households, organization, communities
- Livelihood are created by people base on what they do, their assets

Introduction of SocMon SEA

- Year 2008 -2010
- 2009 translate SocMon SEA in Khmer
- SocMon survey conducted in Prek Svay village in Koh Rong island, Preah Sihanouk Province, Cambodia



Why SocMon?

- Socioeconomic information is crucial for effective coastal management
- Provide understanding of the social, cultural, economic, political condition, how the livelihood of people in coastal areas have changed
- Coastal managers can identify potential problems
- Understanding these changes can inform policies, strategies and actions in the future

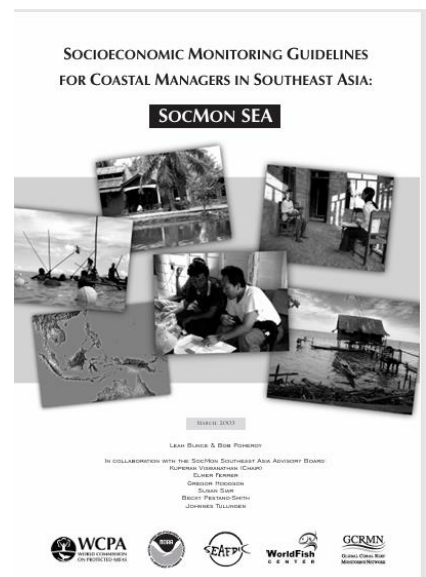
Introduction of SocMon SEA

What is SocMon?

- a set of guidelines for establishing a socioeconomic monitoring program
- provide a list of socioeconomic indicators

Who is SocMon for?

- coastal managers
- better understand socioeconomic context into coastal management programs.



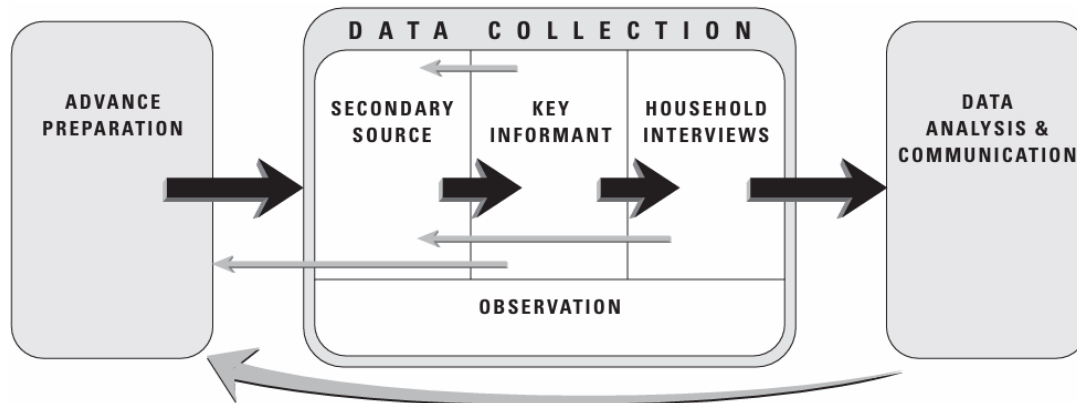
Why should I do this?

- Identify threats, problems, solution, opportunities
- Assessing the positive and negative impact of management measures
- Building stakeholders participation and appropriate education and awareness programs
- Establishing baseline household and community profile

SocMon Toolbox

- Tool for understanding livelihoods
- SocMon provides a “toolbox” with various methods that can be used to help understand the people who depend on & use coastal resources
- It can complement biophysical studies to understand the environment
- It can provide an understanding of key elements influencing livelihoods in a particular area

SocMon Process



Qualitative & Quantitative

Quantitative data:

- Numbers, Measurable
- Data collect from survey, structure (how much ? How many?)

Qualitative data:

- Non numerical, opinion, perception, attitude, experience
- Focus group, observation, In depth interview, What? Who? When? Where? How? Why?

Data sources

- **Secondary data:** reports, brochures, literature, historical documents
- **Key informants:** people with specialised or specific knowledge of an issue nor subject – i.e. old & experienced fishers, Village Head, Group leaders, etc.
- **Focus group discussions:** discussion of a particular subject area with a group of people with relevant knowledge or experience
- **Household/individual interviews:** interviews with household members about household livelihood strategies

Session 4: Elements in the SocMon Toolbox



Visualization tools

- ‘Shared’ learning
- ‘Visual’ discussion & analysis can be shared & participated in by more people
- Accessible to everyone – not limited by language
- More people can contribute to the creation of visual representations of knowledge
- Visualizations make knowledge more ‘concrete’



Visualisation - Mapping

- Maps
 - Historical
 - Resource use
 - Population distribution
 - Activities
- Excellent starting point
- Can involve a large group of people



Visualisation - Seasonal calendars

- Another good starting point
- Can get many people involved
- used to visualize of activities, natural events, and resource availability throughout the year
- can be organized by weeks or other units depending on the purpose

Hand-drawn table with 12 columns and 6 rows. The columns are labeled with months: มกราคม, กุมภาพันธ์, มีนาคม, เมษายน, พฤษภาคม, มิถุนายน, กรกฎาคม, สิงหาคม, กันยายน, ตุลาคม, พฤศจิกายน, ธันวาคม. The rows are labeled on the left: 1. อนุบาลปู (Pond raising), 2. อนุบาลปลา (Pond raising), 3. อนุบาลกุ้ง (Pond raising), 4. ไซดุนัก (Pond raising), 5. อนุบาลนัก (Pond raising), 6. ผลิต (ผลิตส้ม) (Production) * (ปริมาณ 25kg) (Quantity 25kg). The table contains various symbols like fish, crabs, and cups representing the quantity of each item raised in each month.

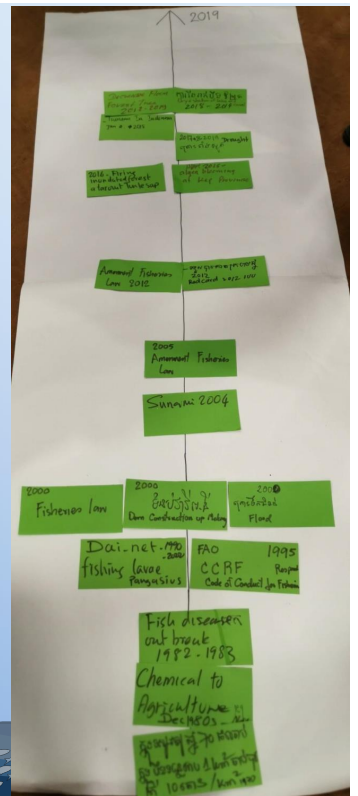
	มกราคม	กุมภาพันธ์	มีนาคม	เมษายน	พฤษภาคม	มิถุนายน	กรกฎาคม	สิงหาคม	กันยายน	ตุลาคม	พฤศจิกายน	ธันวาคม
อนุบาลปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู	ปู
อนุบาลปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา	ปลา
อนุบาลกุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง	กุ้ง
ไซดุนัก	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ	ไซ
อนุบาลนัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก	นัก
ผลิต (ผลิตส้ม) (ปริมาณ 25kg)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



Visualisation - Timelines

- used to record and organize events in the order they happened over time
- Analyzing historical changes
- When communities track and learn from past events, they can build resilience

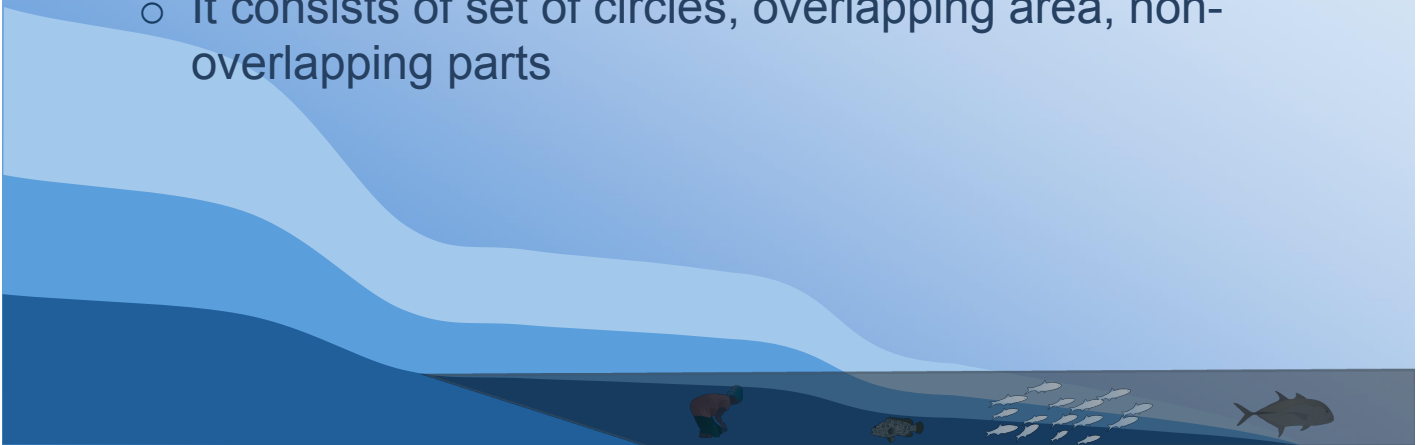
In essence, timelines are visual tools that help people organize and learn from the past, recognize important patterns, and make better decisions for the future.



	Situation 10 years ago	Situation today	Explanation for change
Fish - variety - size - catch	More Big 100 kg/day	Less Small 20 kg/day	Illegal fishing Over fishing Townie fishers comming into area
Mangroves	More trees fewer saplings	Fewer trees more saplings	Sedimentation from forestry operations
Coral reefs	More	Less	Blast fishing Over fishing Gleaning
Fishing grounds	Few problems	Crowded	Townie fishers comming into area
Blast methods	Widespread	Banned some done illegally	Safty concerns
Income	Increasingly widespread	Less	Decling in fish catch
Education	Less	More	Improved government
Population	12000	15000	Population increases throughout island Tourism opportunities

Visualisation - Venn diagrams

- Above all for understanding relationships between groups, organizations or institutions
- It consists of set of circles, overlapping area, non-overlapping parts



Group Practice

You are in the small-scale fisheries community and doing a focus group discussion

1. Design study topics
2. Define the target groups (fishers, women's groups, elderly)
3. Design data collection tools (Mapping, Seasonal calendars, Timelines, Venn diagrams, etc.)

****Group working 30 mins and 10 mins presentation****

Session 5: SocMon Indicators and Variables

How do I collect the data?

1. Secondary sources
2. Key informant interviews
3. Household interviews
4. Observation

គោលការណ៍ណែនាំស្តីពីការគ្រោងជ័យសង្គមសង្គមកម្ពុជា
សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់សមុទ្រអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍
SOCMON SEA

(រូបភាព)

ថ្ងៃ ទី៣ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៣
LEAH BUNCE និង BOB POMEROY
ក្រុមការងារប្រតិបត្តិការជាមួយគ្រឹះស្ថានមូលដ្ឋានសមុទ្រអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍
KUPERAN VISWANATHAN (ប្រធាន)
ELMER FERRER
GREGOR HODGSON
SUSAN SEAR
BECKY PESTANO-SMITH
JOHANNES TULUNGEN

(រូបភាព) (រូបភាព) (រូបភាព) (រូបភាព) (រូបភាព)

Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS)

Community-level demographics

KS1.	Study area
KS2.	Population
KS3.	Number of households
KS4.	Migration rate
KS5.	Age
KS6.	Gender
KS7.	Education
KS8.	Literacy
KS9.	Ethnicity
KS10.	Religion
KS11.	Language
KS12.	Occupation

Community infrastructure

KS13.	Community infrastructure
-------	--------------------------

KS1. The location and boundaries of the study area, stakeholders live&work

KS2,3. Indicate the level of pressure on the natural resources

KS4. The % change in population size which useful for understanding pressures

KS5-11. Help to develop stakeholder participation in management

KS12. Resources using, economic stability, effects management strategies

Indicators

Coastal and marine activities

KS14.	Activities
KS15.	Goods and services
KS16.	Types of use
KS17.	Value of goods and services
KS18.	Goods and services market orientation
KS19.	Use patterns
KS20.	Levels of impact
KS21.	Types of impact
KS22.	Level of use by outsiders
KS23.	Household use
KS24.	Stakeholders

KS14	KS15	KS16	KS17	KS18	KS19	KS20-21
Fisheries	Blue swimming crab	Trap / small boat	High	Local	Coast	Overfishing (Low)
Aquaculture	Siver barb	Pond / Cage	High	Local	Lake / River	Nutrient loading (Medium)
Tourism	Diving	Scuba / Snorkeling	Low	Inter	reefs	Anchor damage / Step on coral (High)
	Hotel	Homestay (5 rooms)	Medium	Inter	Coast	Pollution (High)

Indicators

Coastal and marine activities		KS14	KS15	KS16	K22	K23	KS24
KS14.	Activities	Fisheries	Blue swimming crab	Trap / small boat	Low	Sale / own	Fisher (at East and North landing site)
KS15.	Goods and services						
KS16.	Types of use	Aquaculture	Siver barb	Pond / Cage	Medium	Sale / own	Owner / Labor
KS17.	Value of goods and services						
KS18.	Goods and services market orientation	Tourism	Diving	Suba / Snorkeling	High	Sale	Owner / Manager / Labor / diving operator
KS19.	Use patterns						
KS20.	Levels of impact	Hotel	Homestay (5 rooms)	High	Sale	Owner / Manager / Labor /	
KS21.	Types of impact						
KS22.	Level of use by outsiders						
KS23.	Household use						
KS24.	Stakeholders						

Indicators

Governance			KS25	KS26	KS27	KS28		KS29	
			No. of staff	Budget	Formal Tenure	Rules			
KS25.	Management body	Fisheries	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	1,000	Yes	Yes
KS26.	Management plan	Aquaculture	No	No	No	0	0	Yes	No
KS27.	Enabling legislation								
KS28.	Resource allocations	Tourism	Yes	Yes	No	20	20,000	No	No
KS29.	Formal tenure and rules								
KS30.	Informal tenure and rules, customs and traditions								
KS31.	Stakeholder participation								
KS32.	Community and stakeholder organizations								

Indicators

Household Interviews (H)

Household demographics

H1.	Age
H2.	Gender
H3.	Ethnicity
H4.	Education
H5.	Religion
H6.	Language
H7.	Occupation
H8.	Household size
H9.	Household income

Coastal and marine activities

H10.	Household activities
H11.	Household goods and services
H12.	Types of household uses
H13.	Household market orientation
H14.	Household uses

H1-8:

Household members	Age	Gender	Education	Religion	Ethnicity	Language	Occupation
Grandmom							

H9: What is your household's **most** important source of income?
What is your household's **second** most important source of income?

H10-14:

Household activities	Goods / services	Types of uses	Market	Household uses
Fisheries	Blue swimming crab	Trap / small boat	Local	Own / Sale

Indicators

Attitudes and perceptions

H15.	Non-market and non-use values
H16.	Perceptions of resource conditions
H17.	Perceived threats
H18.	Awareness of rules and regulations
H19.	Compliance
H20.	Enforcement
H21.	Participation in decision-making
H22.	Membership in stakeholder organizations
H23.	Perceived coastal management problems
H24.	Perceived coastal management solutions
H25.	Perceived community problems
H26.	Successes in coastal management
H27.	Challenges in coastal management

Material style of life

H28.	Material style of life
------	------------------------

H15. Non-market and Non-use Values:

Indicate degree of agreement with the following statements using the scale: agree strongly (5); agree (4); neither agree nor disagree (3); disagree (2); disagree strongly (1).

- ___ a) The reefs are important for protecting land from storm waves. (indirect non-market value)
- ___ b) In the long-run fishing would be better if we cleared the coral. (indirect non-market value)
- ___ c) Unless mangroves are protected we will not have any fish to catch. (indirect non-market value)
- ___ d) Coral reefs are only important if you fish or dive. (existence non-use value)
- ___ e) I want future generations to enjoy the mangroves and coral reefs. (bequest non-use value)
- ___ f) Fishing should be restricted in certain areas even if no one ever fishes in those areas just to allow the fish and coral to grow. (existence value)
- ___ g) We should restrict development in some coastal areas so that future generations will be able to have natural environments. (bequest value)
- ___ h) Seagrass beds have no value to people. (existence value)

H16. Perceptions of Resource Conditions:

How would you describe current coastal resource conditions on a scale from very good (5), good (4), not good not bad (3), bad (2) to very bad (1) (edit list of resources to reflect site resources):

Mangroves ____; Coral reefs ____; Fresh water ____; Upland forests ____

H17. Perceived Threats: What are the top 5 major threats to the health of coastal resources?

1. _____; 2. _____; 3. _____; 4. _____; 5. _____

H18. Awareness of Rules and Regulations:

Are there rules and regulations related to (yes or no) (develop list of activities according to activities [KS14]): fishing ____; mangrove use; ____; aquaculture ____; hotel development; ____; residential development ____; watersports ____; marine transportation ____

Indicators

Attitudes and perceptions

H15.	Non-market and non-use values
H16.	Perceptions of resource conditions
H17.	Perceived threats
H18.	Awareness of rules and regulations
H19.	Compliance
H20.	Enforcement
H21.	Participation in decision-making
H22.	Membership in stakeholder organizations
H23.	Perceived coastal management problems
H24.	Perceived coastal management solutions
H25.	Perceived community problems
H26.	Successes in coastal management
H27.	Challenges in coastal management

Material style of life

H28.	Material style of life
------	------------------------

H19. Compliance:

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=no compliance, 5=full compliance), to what extent do people comply with coastal management rules and regulations? _____

H20. Enforcement:

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=no enforcement, 5=full enforcement), to what extent are the rules and regulations enforced? _____

H21. Participation in Decision-making:

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=no participation, 5=fully active participation), to what extent do you participate in coastal management decision-making? _____

H22. Membership in Stakeholder Organizations:

Is someone from your household a member of a stakeholder organization? _____
Which organization? _____

H23. Perceived Coastal Management Problems:

Aside from threats, what do you see as the two major problems facing coastal management in the community?
1. _____; 2. _____

H24. Perceived Coastal Management Solutions:

What do you see as solutions to these problems? 1. _____; 2. _____

H25. Perceived Community Problems:

What are the two major problems facing the community? 1. _____; 2. _____

H26. Successes in Coastal Management:

What two things do you think have worked well for coastal management in the community?
1. _____; 2. _____

H27. Challenges in Coastal Management:

What two things do you think have not worked well for coastal management in the community?
1. _____; 2. _____

Indicators

Attitudes and perceptions

H15.	Non-market and non-use values
H16.	Perceptions of resource conditions
H17.	Perceived threats
H18.	Awareness of rules and regulations

H28. Material Style of Life: (It can indicate the social and economic status, wealth in household)

For each house note:

type of roof: tile _____ tin _____ wood _____ thatch _____

type of outside structural walls: tiled _____ brick/concrete _____ wood _____ thatch/bamboo _____

windows: glass _____ wooden _____ open _____ none _____

floors: tile _____ wooden _____ cement _____ thatch/bamboo _____ dirt _____

Material style of life

H28.	Material style of life
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Example of questionnaire in Appendix B & C

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ខ: គោលការណ៍ណែនាំស្តីពីការធ្វើបណ្តាញសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយអ្នកផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ៗ/ប្រភពផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានមន្ត្រីមន្ត្រី

ប្រជាសាស្ត្រក្នុងសហគមន៍

នៅពេល
ប្រើប្រាស់
ចំណើយ

KS1. តំបន់សិក្សា: តើប្រទេសនៃតំបន់សិក្សានេះឬ? សូមធ្វើការកត់ចំណាំនៅលើផែនទីមូលដ្ឋាន

KS2. ប្រជាជន: តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មាននាក់ រស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់សិក្សា? _____

KS3. ចំនួនគ្រួសារ: តើមានចំនួនគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មាន នៅក្នុងតំបន់សិក្សា? _____

KS4. អត្រាធ្វើចំណាកស្រុក: តើប្រជាជនដែលផ្លាស់ទីចូល ឬ ចេញពីតំបន់សិក្សាកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន មានការរកៀនរយ ថយចុះដុល ចំនួនប៉ុន្មាននាក់? _____ (សូមកត់ចំណាំ សញ្ញា + ឬ - ការផ្លាស់ទីចូល ឬ ចេញ)

បណ្តាញសម្ភាសន៍សហគមន៍

KS13. បណ្តាញសម្ភាសន៍សហគមន៍: សូមត្រួតពិនិត្យលើសេវាកម្មទាំងឡាយដែលមាននៅក្នុងតំបន់សិក្សា:

សាលារៀន គ្រូពេទ្យទៅតាមមូលដ្ឋាន គិលានុបដ្ឋាយិកាទៅតាមមូលដ្ឋាន អធិការពេទ្យ គ្លីនិកវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ អគ្គិសនី ទូរស័ព្ទ សេវាកម្មទឹកស្អាត វិទ្យុ ទូរទស្សន៍ សារព័ត៌មាន ស្ថានីយ៍ប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ រោងចក្រទឹកកក ផ្លូវថ្នល់លើដីរឹងមាំ ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកស្អាតទៅតាមផ្ទះ សេវាកម្មធនាគារ/ឥណទាន សមាគមផ្តល់ឥណទានបង្កើន ផ្ទះសំណាក់/សណ្ឋាគារ/ ភោជនាគារ ភោជនីយដ្ឋាន ។

សកម្មភាពនៃការស៊ើបអង្កេត និងសម្ភាសន៍

KS14-23. សកម្មភាព ទំនិញនិងសេវាកម្ម ប្រភេទនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ តំលៃទំនិញនិងសេវាកម្ម ការគោលដៅទីផ្សារទំនិញ និង សេវាកម្ម លំដាប់នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ កិត្តិយសនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ប្រភេទនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ កិត្តិយសនៃការប្រើប្រាស់របស់អ្នកពីខាងក្រៅ និង ការប្រើប្រាស់របស់គ្រួសារ:

សូមបំពេញតារាងខាងក្រោមនេះ (សូមមើល ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ក សំរាប់ជាឧទាហរណ៍នៅក្នុងការបំពេញតារាង)

សកម្មភាព ទៅតាមតំបន់ ឆ្នេរ និង សមុទ្រ	ទំនិញ និង សេវាកម្ម តំបន់ឆ្នេរ និងសមុទ្រ	ប្រភេទ នៃការ ប្រើប្រាស់ (ជាចំបង)	តំលៃទំនិញ និង សេវាកម្ម (ជាចំបង)	គោលដៅ ទីផ្សារ និង សេវាកម្ម (ជាចំបង)	លំដាប់នៃ ការ ប្រើប្រាស់	កិត្តិយស ផលប៉ះពាល់	ប្រភេទនៃ ផលប៉ះពាល់ (ជាចំបង)	កិត្តិយស ការប្រើប្រាស់ របស់អ្នកពី ខាងក្រៅ	ការប្រើប្រាស់ របស់គ្រួសារ (ជាចំបង)

Example of analysis sheet in Appendix D & E

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ទ: សន្និដ្ឋានអំពីលទ្ធផលនៃការសម្ភាសន៍សាមគ្រួសារ

ប្រជាសាស្ត្រក្រសួង

នៅពេលធ្វើការគណនាលើសំណួរ ទីមួយៗ សូមកុំភ្លេចបញ្ជាក់លទ្ធផលលើ ទិសដៅ "ទិន្នន័យ" នៅក្នុងការ គណនា ។ ម្យ៉ាងវិញ ខ្សែ ការគណនាគួរ ផ្អែកទៅ លើទិសដៅនៃសំណួរ ។

H1-8. ភាព រក្សា ជនជាតិ ការអប់រំ សាសនា ភាសា មុខរបរ ទំហំគ្រួសារ

មុខរបរ

(សូមមើលឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ក ចំណុច H7 សំរាប់ជាឧទាហរណ៍ក្នុងការបំពេញតារាង)

មុខរបរ (សូមកែសម្រួល បញ្ជីមុខរបរ ដោយ យោងទៅតាមទំនើយ)	ជាចំបង	ជាបន្ទាប់បន្សំ	ភាគរយសរុបនៃ
	ចំនួនសមាជិកគ្រួសារ ដែលបានចុះបញ្ជី នៅក្នុងមុខរបរចំបង	ភាគរយនៃសមាជិក គ្រួសារដែលបាន ចុះបញ្ជីនៅក្នុង មុខរបរចំបង	សមាជិកសហគមន៍ ដែលរើសផ្អែកទៅ លើមុខរបរនេះ (ជាចំបង និងបន្ទាប់បន្សំ)
A	(A/I) x 100%	Q	(Q/I) x 100%
B	(B/I) x 100%	R	(R/I) x 100%
C	(C/I) x 100%	S	(S/I) x 100%

H16.

(សូមមើល

ផែនទី

ផែនទី

ត្រីកោណ

ផ្កាថ្មប្រី

ទឹកស្អាត

ត្រីកោណ

* បញ្ជី

APPENDIX 6
FISHERIES ACTION COALITION TEAM



Socio-economic Monitoring of Coral Reef in Koh Rong Island, Preah Sihanouk Province, Cambodia

2010

An Assessment Report
Submitted to: MCD
Date of submission: April 8, 2010

Author Team:
Seak Sophat and
Hoy Serevathanak Reasey

Prepared by:

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SEAFDEC Experience on using SocMon Methodology in Chumphon Province, Thailand

The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, 5-7 November 2024, Cambodia



SEAFDEC Capacity development on SocMon

- Conducted training and field practice on SocMon in March 2024
 - Learned SocMon Methodology by lecture session at SEAFDEC/TD
 - Field practice to collect data in fishing villages, Chumphon Province (Due to SEAFDEC conducted the Demographic survey in 2010)
 - Goal: Monitor change in fishing communities
 - SEAFDEC staff gained knowledge and experience
-

Link to short VDO:

- https://youtu.be/6u2E-_4wfvI?si=t0aLGTaaMRqXT3M3

Activity	Duration	Venue
1. Training workshop on SocMon	5 days	SEAFDEC/TD
2. Field Practice on SocMon	4 days	Chumphon Province

Preparation for field practice

Group 1		
Specific Objectives, Methods & Indicators		
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Career Diversification Opportunities and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) ❖ Household interview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Coastal and marine activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H10-H14 ➢ Attitudes and perceptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H15-H27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview • Seasonal calendar
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Fishery Resources of Blue Swimming Crab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Coastal and marine activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS14-KS24 ❖ Household interview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Coastal and marine activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H10-H14 ➢ Attitudes and perceptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H15-H27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview • Seasonal calendar

Field Practice in Chumphon



Study site: Ban Thong Krong Village

	Ban Thong Krong village
Goal	Monitor the change in Community
Objective	Provide update socioeconomic information
Method	Secondary data collection and Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key informant interview • focus group discussions (stakeholders: male (6) female (4)) • Visualization technique (mapping & seasonal calendar)
SocMon team	SEAFDEC researchers
Findings	Importance of fisheries and agriculture to the village's livelihood. The community's participation in coastal fisheries resource management and establishment of a conservation zone demonstrate their commitment to sustainability.

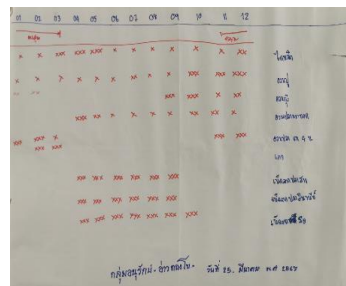
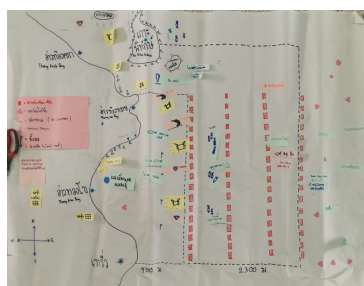
Step of survey: Ban Thong Krog Village

- Meeting with community and inform Village Head, SocMon Team will conduct data collection in the area
- Appoint date and time to meet stakeholders in the village (fishers, middlemen, community group members) for data collection
- Collect data by participation approach
- Key informant interview (Village Head, Head of Crab Bank Group, Village Committee)
- Focus Group Discussion (Map, Seasonal Calendar)
- Present the results

Data collection: Visualization technique



- Map
- seasonal calendar



Present the results

Data analysis and Data Validation meeting

- The data validation meeting with the community
- Present the result of survey (report back and obtain feedback)
- ensuring accuracy and relevance from the village perspectives



Writing the report

Field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Thong Krug Village, Chumphon Province

Introduction

The Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Thong Krug was conducted on 25 March 2024. It is the part of the Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia. The objective is to monitor the change in socioeconomic conditions in the fishing community. SEAFDEC/CTD researchers conduct the socioeconomic assessment by collect the secondary data and survey using key informant interview and focus group discussion with stakeholders' engagement total 10 participants, male (6) female (4). The Visualization technique was used to gather the data on this site including mapping and seasonal calendar. Ban Thong Krug Village was selected as study site to implement socioeconomic assessment for field practice due to SEAFDEC/CTD has conducted the Demographic survey at Ban Thong Krug village, Chumphon Province in 2010 to obtain the baseline information and the aspect of resource base management, moreover, it could be using this information to monitor the change in the village after more than ten years past.

Data collection process

Key informant and Focus Group interview

The general information about the study area was collected by key format and focus group interview with the Head of the village and gathering secondary data to understand the condition and using this information to monitor the change in village. Ban Thong Krug Village is located in Bang 200000 sub-district, Lang Sng District, Chumphon Province, which is the one village in the coastal zone. There are 232 households and the main occupations in this village are agriculture (coconut, palm, and rubber tree), fisheries and labor and only two people engage in aquaculture business. While 90 households are engaged in fisheries with 20-60 fishing boats, operate fishing by using the main fishing gear namely, Squid cast net, Crab gill net, Indo-pacific mackerel gill net, Crab trap, Killi push net. There are five middlemen from inside and outside village collect fisheries products from fishers, the fishing family also do the processing products such as dry squid, dry fish, shrimp paste, and other products sell within village and online market. The villagers could access the financial service from financial institutions such as Village Fund, Bank of Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperatives (BAAC), Government Bank, Agriculture Cooperative and Saving Group for production. The villagers faced the problems of the decline of fisheries resources due to the change on environment, global warming, climate change and erosion, the fishing cost is high because of fuel price is increasing. For the community involvement in the group, they participate in conservation group and the activity of crab bank, mangrove plantation, green mussel culturing. The summary of information compare with the secondary data from publication, given 'Demographic survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province' as table below:

Table 1 The general information of Ban Thong Krug village in 2010 and 2024

General information	2010	2024
Method	Household interview (19)	Key informant and focus group interview (3)
No. of Household (hh)	255	232
Major occupations	Fisheries 99%, Agriculture 21%	Agriculture (coconut, palm, rubber tree), Fisheries, Labor
Source of fund	SEA-FD/C/CTD Fish trader	Village Fund - BAAC

Membership status	- Informal - BAAC - Village Fund - Fisher Group - Village Fund - BAAC - Home stay - Conservation Group - Agriculture Cooperative - Saving Group for production	- Government Bank - Agriculture Cooperative - Saving Group for production - Conservation Group - Village Fund - Saving Group for production - Agriculture Cooperative - Crab Bank - Green mussel culturing - Community enterprise
Assistance from government agencies	- Department of Fisheries - BAAC	- Municipality - University - DOP - DMK - Private company (PICO)
Fishing gear	- Squid cast net - Indo-pacific mackerel gill net - Crab trap - Fish gill net - Crab gill net - Squid trap	- Squid cast net - Crab gill net - Indo-pacific mackerel gill net - Fish gill net - Crab trap - Killi push net
Fish processing products	- Crab meat	- dry squid, dry fish, shrimp paste
Fish Distribution	- Middlemen outside village - Retailer - Restaurant - Middlemen inside village	- Middlemen inside - Village - Retailer - Restaurant - Online market
Problem on fisheries sector	- Decreasing of fisheries resources - Low price of catch - High cost of fuel	- Decline of Fisheries resources - High price of fuel - Climate change - Water pollution
Fishers' Participation in Coastal Resource Management	- Establishment of artificial reefs - Mangrove plantation - Beach cleaning - Fish releasing	- Crab Bank - Mangrove plantation - Crab releasing
Perceptions of Fishers on the Future of Fisheries	- marine resources & fisheries economies (worse) - networking & marine environment (unchanged)	- aquatic resources & marine environment (worse) - networking (better)

Mapping

Mapping is visualization techniques that involve the data providers to draw the fishing community including fishing ground, the boundaries and the area of utilizing fisheries resources. The fishers of Ban Thong Krug participate to draw map of their community area and identify the resource utilization and fishing activity such as crab gill net, squid cast net and fish gill net, moreover, the transboundary of small-scale and commercial scale by the installation of artificial reefs. In addition, Ban Thong Krug village has established the conservation area and management under community regulation such as the prohibited fishing gear and the punishment. The map of Ban Thong Krug village shows as below:



Fig 1. Map of Ban Thong Krug Village

Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar has presented information on fishing activities during the year that could understand the season cycle and how different activity through the year to ensure household livelihood. The monsoon season of Ban Thong Krug village starts from November to March of each year. Most fishers could operate squid cast net fisheries and crab gill net fisheries in the whole year, the peak season of squid cast net is March-May while crab gill net is October - December. The fishers employ the shrimp trammel net from September until February and engage in the mullet gill net fisheries during April - December. The peak season of fish species: Barramundi, King mackerel, longtail tuna is in April - September, the fishers use hook and line to operate fishing. Moreover, they harvest Killi by push net using mangrove in period of February - March. The result of seasonal calendar show as Table 2

Table 2. The seasonal calendar of Ban Thong Krug Village

Fishing gear/Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monsoon season												
Squid cast net	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Crab gill net (full moon/overmoon crab)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Shrimp trammel net	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Mullet gill net	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fish gill net (mesh size 4 inch)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Kill push net (man power)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hook and line (Barramundi, King mackerel, longtail tuna)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note: * - Low catch, ** - Medium catch, *** - High catch

Group 1

Goal: SocMon on Aquaculture of Seabass Research

Dr. Chea Tharith

Mr. Ly Seyha

Mr. Hok Seiha

Mr. Neng Chivon

Mr . Keo Tysur

Sea Bass Cages Culture Cost and Profitability

Specific objectives	Indicator	Method
1-Expenditure	Outcome	HH/KI/FGD
	1-1 Cages Cost	Seasonal Calander
	1-2 Cage Material	Historical Timeline
	1-3 Cage Size	Mapping
	1-4 Number of Cage	Vendiagram
	1-5 Fish	
	1-6 Density	
	1-7 Fed	
	1-8 Price of Fingerling	
	1-9 Treatment Cost	
	1-10 Labor	
	1-11 Culture Period	
	Other	

Sea Bass Cages Culture (Continue)

Specific objectives	Indicator	Method
2- Income	Income	
	2-1 Harvest	
3- Risk Assumption	2-2 Price of fish/ average fish individual	
	3-1 Disease outbreak	
	3-2 Climate factor/ Risk	
4- Remarkable /Notes	3-3 Market inflation	
	Additional or withdrawal	Observation

Thank you



GROUP 2

Topic: Community Fisheries Development

Specific purpose (Improving the livelihood standards of fishing communities)	Indicator	Methodology
1. Fisheries Community Registration	<p>Ks13, Ks24, Ks32</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When did your CFI establish?2. When did the election of the committee selection?3. Did your CFI have name list of committee and member?4. Did your CFI have community map? What is the boundary size?5. Did your CFI have conservation area? How many hectare?6. When did your CFI signature the agreement?7. When did your CFI registration and recognize by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)?8. Did your CFI having the strategic plan?	<p>Key informant interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Committee member- Local authorities (Village, Commune and District)- Technical institution (MAFF, Fisheries administration, Provincial department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries administration Cantonment and NGOs) <p>Household in interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Community member

<p>2. Strengthening the fisheries communities</p>	<p>Ks7, Ks12, Ks14, Ks21,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did your CFI used to extension on the fisheries law? 2. Did the committee member used to attending any training? 3. What kind of training? 4. Did the CFI have the patrol boat? 5. Did the CFI have the equipment for the patrol activities? 6. Did the CFI have the patrol team? 7. How many times/month that your CFI patrol? 8. Did your CFI have any livelihood option beside the fishing activities? 9. Did your CFI have the office? 10. Did your CFI have the conservation building for patrol activities at the conservation area? 	<p>Key informant interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee member - Local authorities (Village, Commune and District) - Technical institution (MAFF, Fisheries administration, Provincial department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries administration Cantonment and NGOs)
<p>3. Funded support</p>	<p>Ks31 Ks32</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where did the source of fund? 2. How much of the fund support? 3. How you get the fund support? 4. How long for the fund support? 	<p>Venn diagrams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Related NGOs - Charity support

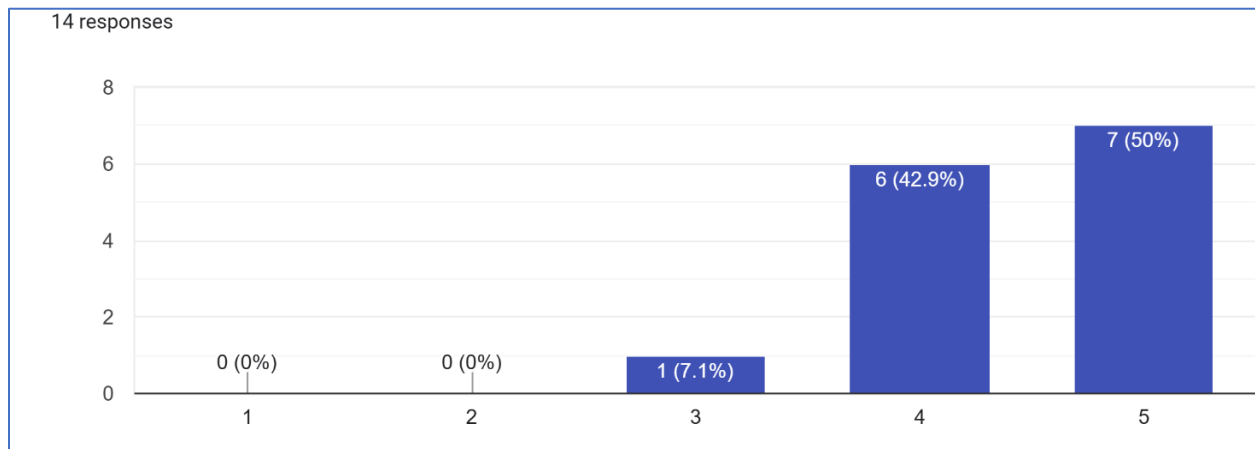


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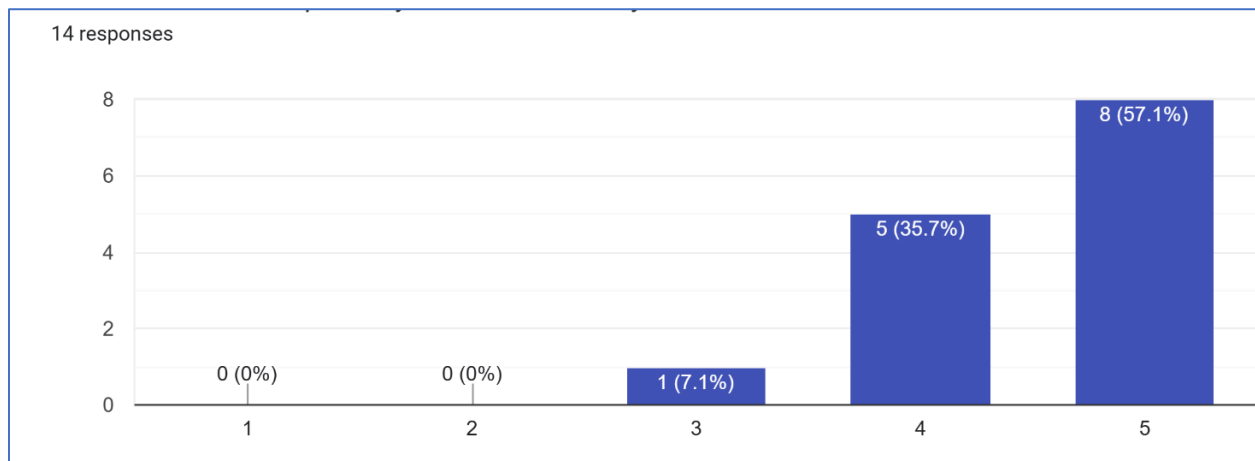
Evaluation
The Workshop on Introduction of Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia
5–7 November 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The total 14 participants evaluated of the workshop with seven questionnaires regarding the workshop content, arrangement, and other logistic.

1. How satisfied were you with the workshop?



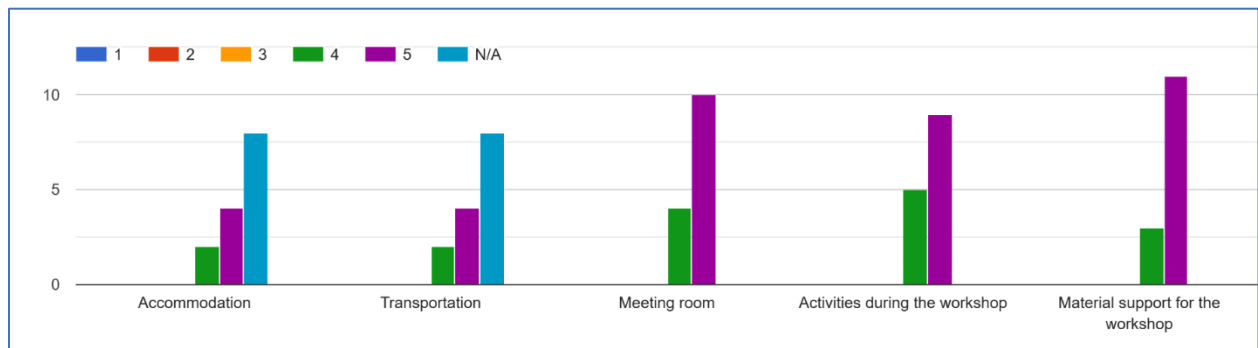
2. How relevant and helpful do you think it was for your work?



3. What were your key take away from this workshop?

- 1) **Understanding SocMon Objectives and Processes:** Gain clarity on SocMon's purpose, key informants, objectives, indicators, data collection, and relevant methodologies.
- 2) **SocMon Tools and Data Collection Methods:** Learn how to use the SocMon Toolbox, conduct data collection, analyze data, and develop indicators for creating questionnaires.
- 3) **Application of SocMon in Practical Work:** Apply SocMon methods and tools to practical contexts, including identifying key informants, creating questionnaires, and using indicators.
- 4) **Knowledge Sharing and Experience Exchange:** Engage in SocMon monitoring studies, gain new insights, and exchange experiences.
- 5) **Core Methodologies and Tools:** Familiarize with SocMon definitions, objectives, key tools (e.g., timelines, Venn diagrams, Mapping), and comprehensive approaches for socioeconomic monitoring and analysis.

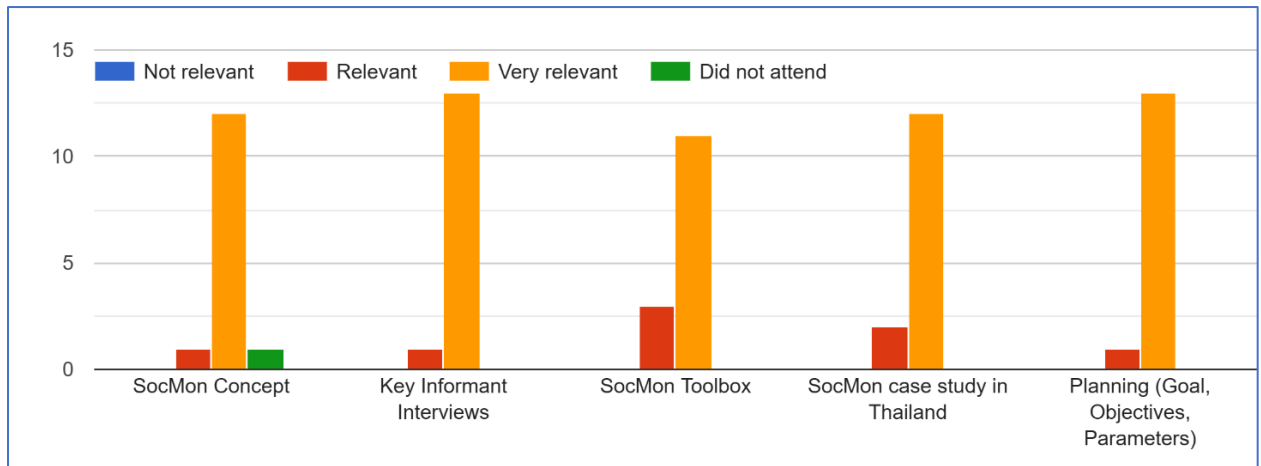
4. How satisfy were you with the logistics?



5. Additional feedback on logistics

- 1) **Good Preparation and Organization:** Ensure comprehensive preparation and effective workshop arrangements, contributing to successful sessions.
- 2) **Quality of Workshops and Training:** Provide engaging workshops with knowledgeable trainers, practical examples, and meaningful group discussions.
- 3) **Positive Logistics and Environment:** Maintain adequate logistics and organization, while addressing areas like lighting and equipment quality for an optimal experience.
- 4) **Effective Communication and Facilitation:** Facilitate clear explanations and interactive examples to enhance participant understanding.
- 5) **Attention to Room Setup and Facilities:** Improve lighting, room controls, and audiovisual clarity for a more comfortable workshop environment.

6. How relevant of each topic to your current work?



7. Any additional comments regarding the sessions or overall feedback for the workshop?

- 1) **Extend Training Duration:** Increase the length of workshops and training sessions to at least 5-10 days to allow for more in-depth learning.
- 2) **Emphasize Practical Field Training:** Incorporate more field trips and hands-on, onsite practice sessions within communities to learning through real-world applications.
- 3) **Enhanced Practice Sessions:** Focus on extensive practice using tools, surveys, and data collection techniques during training to build practical skills.
- 4) **Data Analysis Tools and Software Training:** Include comprehensive training on data analysis tools such as MS Excel, SPSS, and other relevant software packages.
- 5) **Future Collaboration for Continued Implementation:** Encourage ongoing collaboration and follow-up training to ensure successful implementation of learned practices.



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